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ABSTRACT

This long-range plan for library services in Wisconsin is divided into four major divisions. The first covers characteristics of Wisconsin affecting library services and includes a population profile, an examination of economic indicators, a discussion of social and governmental concerns, and a review of trends in education. A section on library service needs in Wisconsin includes discussions of: needs assessments, surveys, and plans; the resource sharing environment; service to children and young adults, college students, adults, and special users; public libraries and public library system development; public library physical facilities; and school libraries. The third section presents the 14 major goals for library service and lists objectives for each goal. The final section covers the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and includes criteria for determining adequacy of library services; general LSCA policies and procedures; and LSCA projects approved for fiscal year 1985. A directory of related state governmental divisions and bureaus is included. (THC)

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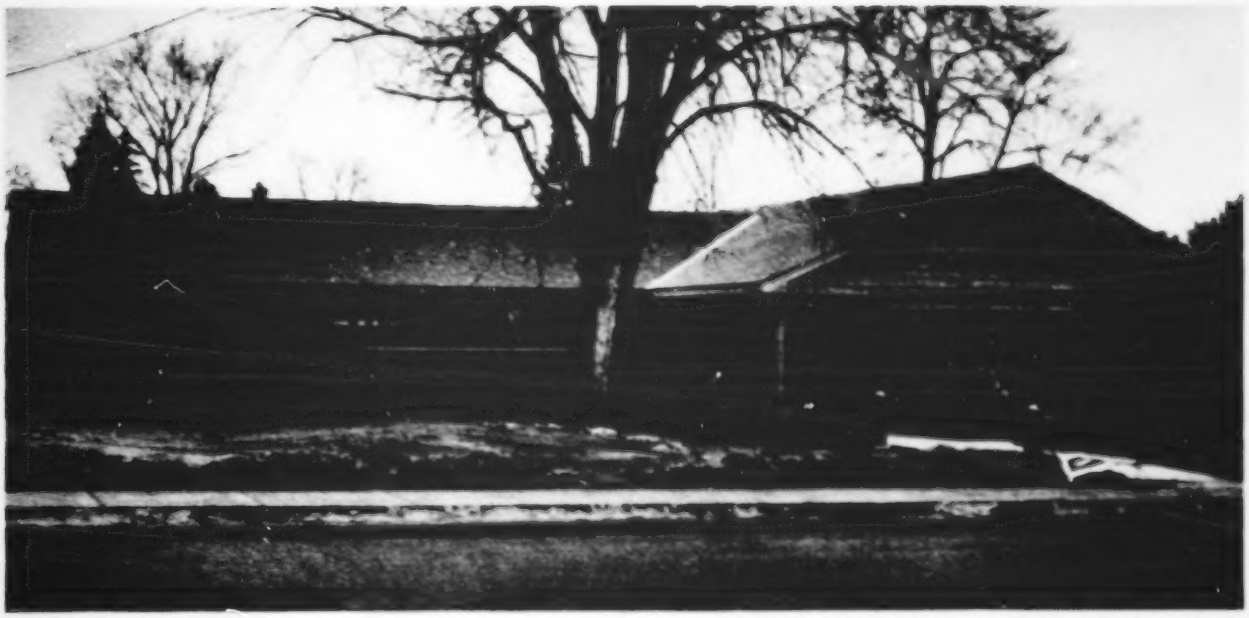
Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin: 1984-1989



Summer 1984

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COVER PHOTO: The new Weyauwega Public Library will open in February 1985. Its construction was partially funded by an LSCA Title II grant, and partially by community fund raising. Weyauwega libranan is Lucie A. Thiel.

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LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR LIBRARY SERVICES IN WISCONSIN: 1984-1989

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Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin: 1984-1989

Characteristics of Wisconsin Affecting Library Services

A. POPULATION PROFILE

Although detailed reports from the 1980 federal census are just beginning to appear, general population results are available. Wisconsin's population in 1980 was 4,705,000, ranking 16 among the states. A 6.5 percent Wisconsin population increase in the 1970s was well below the national increase of 11.4 percent, but above the 3.5-percent increase of the east north central region.

Projections of population changes to be expected in the 1980s vary considerably among several surveys. In any case, it seems clear that Wisconsin's population will grow more rapidly in the 1980s than it did during the 1970s. A median estimate would be an 8-percent population increase, which would give Wisconsin a 1990 population of just over 5 million.

Although the majority of Wisconsin's population lives in metropolitan areas (appproximately 62 percent), this is considerably less than for the nation as a whole (approximately 72 percent). There are differences of opinion as to whether the population trends toward nonmetropolitan areas characterizing the 1975-80 period will continue as strongly throughout the 1980s. Barring significant economic and cultural changes, however, there is likely to be a higher percentage of growth in nonmetropolitan areas in Wisconsin, particularly in those counties in north and central areas which offer attractive living conditions and service employment opportunities.

Significant for both the economy and for governmental services will be the age distribution of Wisconsin's population. By 1980 state estimates, the preschool population will grow by 55,000 between 1980 and 1985; the number of elementary- and secondary-age children (5-17) will decline by about 82,000; and the population of young persons (18-24) at the traditional ages for college and technical school education will decline by about 55,000.

Among older population groups, the number of younger employable people will grow significantly. In the 20-64 age group, which constitutes the heart of the employable group, Wisconsin population during the 1980s will grow at a rate almost 17 percent higher than the national rate.

In 1980, Wisconsin had a minority population that was small compared to national percentages. Blacks accounted for only 3.9 percent of Wisconsin's population, but 11.7 percent of U.S. totals. Less than 2 percent of the state population (63,000 persons) was of Spanish origin. Native Americans numbered 29,000, less than 1 percent of the population. Among urban counties, only Milwaukee (18.3) and Racine (10.4) had more than 10 percent nonwhite population.

Wisconsin's population was estimated at 4,777,901 for 1983.

B. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

In 1982-83 Wisconsin's economy struggled with many problems. Manufacturing, production, and consumer expenditures were near depression levels. Unemployment rates were above the national rate. By the end of 1983-84 the economic climate had improved somewhat.

Wisconsin's employment mix continued to be diversified. Manufacturing, at 35 percent, led all categories of employment. Wholesale and retail trade, services, and government followed in employment importance. Although only 6.9 percent of the labor force was in agriculture, this was nearly double the U.S. ratio. Employment in the 1970s grew more in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas.

The University of Wisconsin School of Business, with William A. Strang as chief author, produced an economic forecast for the state (*Wisconsin Economy in 1990: Our History, Our Present, Our Future*, 1982). The authors cautiously predicted a recovery, with slow but steady economic growth. With its good mix of business and industry, its well-educated labor force, and its improving economic climate, the authors predicted Wisconsin was poised to profit from stabilization and improvement in the national economy.

C. SOCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL CONCERNS

In mid-year 1983, consistent forecasts were difficult to find. A high unemployment rate and escalating health care costs were creating public concern and governmental stresses. Nationally, escalating costs of social entitlement programs (as well as dramatically increased military budgets) created a mounting national debt. By mid-year 1984, the national and statewide economic climate had improved, although it is difficult to judge whether this will result in a complete and speedy recovery for Wisconsin.

National reductions in funding for social, environmental, and educational programs have created additional problems for state and local governments. As the economic recovery begins and unemployment decreases, state revenues are expected to climb. Demands upon this increased revenue are great, however, as service agencies attempt to recoup the ground lost in the early 1980s.

During 1985-90 priorities will be reassessed in Wisconsin. State support of elementary and secondary education and the university system, property tax relief, and accountability for all government programs will occupy much of the legislature's time in preparing for the FY 85-87 biennium.

D. TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Public elementary and secondary school enrollments continued their relatively steady decline across Wisconsin's 432 public school districts. From the 1971-72 peak of 999,921, enrollments in 1982-83 fell to 784,830. By 1985-86, lower elementary school classrooms will begin filling up again. Middle and high school enrollments will continue to decline until late in the decade. Minority enrollments in public schools (Native Americans, Asian or Pacific Islanders, Blacks, Hispanics) were 84,159 in 1983-84, up 4 percent from the preceding year.

Private school enrollments continued to decline, from 163,251 in 1979-80 to 154,959 in 1983-84, a 5 percent decrease. Private schools continued to enroll nearly 17 percent of all elementary and secondary students.

Wisconsin's Vocational, Technical and Adult Education program is carried out through 16 VTAE districts operating 41 campuses. The main goal of the VTAE system is to provide training and instruction for gainful employment. A subsidiary goal is to serve community, recreational, and individual needs. Total head-count enrollment has grown from 414,800 in 1979-80 to 456,893 in 1982-83. Head-count totals are projected to rise to approximately 500,000 in 1985 and 550,000 in 1990. Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 1982-83 was 64,456. With increasing numbers of adults age 25 and over enrolling on a part-time basis, FTE counts are estimated at 67,000 for 1985, 76,000 for 1990.

Despite predictions of a decline, total University of Wisconsin System enrollment has continued to increase slightly in recent years. The fall 1981 total was 159,354, compared with a fall 1979 total of 150,629. The system administration is now estimating 1987 enrollments of approximately 151,000. The decline is predicted in undergraduate enrollments, with graduate enrollments holding steady or slightly increasing.

Library Service Needs in Wisconsin

A. NEEDS ASSESSMENTS, SURVEYS, PLANS

During the past year, a number of significant planning efforts took place and a number of surveys and reports were produced. Following are highlights from some of these documents.

In July 1984, the *Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation* was given to the state superintendent of public instruction. The task force was appointed in May 1983. After eight days of full committee meetings, four public hearings, and numerous group and individual meetings with interested persons, it completed its work in July 1984. The task force report contains major recommendations related to funding of library systems, funding responsibilities for library services, the role of counties in providing library services, cooperation among libraries of all types, school library issues, and a variety of other significant library issues. This report will serve as the basis for the development of a legislative policy statement and legislative initiatives by the state superintendent of public instruction.

A Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) project focusing on users with special needs is currently being administered by the Division for Library Services. The project has three main objectives: (1) to identify users with special needs statewide through an analysis of the demographic data available from the 1980 census and related sources to assist public libraries and public library systems in planning services; (2) to analyze and evaluate what has been accomplished in library services to users with special needs through local and system-funded efforts and through LSCA projects; (3) to document the state of the art for *planning* of library services for special users.

In March 1983, the state superintendent appointed a Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee to review and assess some major interlibrary loan issues and problems. The committee made recommendations on the best use of telecommunications equipment for transmission of interlibrary loan and reference requests for Wisconsin libraries. The committee produced an interim report in February 1984.

In February 1984, the Division for Library Services, with the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory (University of Wisconsin Extension), surveyed Wisconsin librarians. The purposes of the survey were to determine current interloan patterns and changes in the patterns in the last five years; how librarians would change interloan patterns; problems in using the Wisconsin Catalog (WISCAT) and ways to improve usage; and to compare usage of WISCAT, OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), and other tools. Portions of the survey results were presented to the LSCA Advisory Committee and the Council on Library and Network Development in 1984.

Following is a list of some of the major library planning documents produced in recent years.

The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries 1981-1985, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1980.

Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1984.

Library Plan: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, March 1983.

Multitype Library Cooperation: 1981-83 State Superintendent's Annual Report, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1983.

Policy Statement on Library Automation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1982.

Public Library Development and Funding Study, Division for Library Services, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1982.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on Regional Organizations for Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing: The Development of Multitype Library Systems in Wisconsin, December 1982.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aids to Medical Libraries in Hospitals, December 1982.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aid to Public Library System Resource Libraries, May 1983.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on Funding for State-Level Resource Providers, September 1983.

Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, 2d ed., Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1982.

B. THE RESOURCE SHARING ENVIRONMENT: COORDINATION OF LIBRARY SERVICES

A variety of state-level, statewide, and area organizations in Wisconsin are involved in resource sharing programs to better meet the information needs of Wisconsin citizens. Some of these organizations are statutory; others are professional associations, educational institutions, and agencies. A variety of individual libraries also provide statewide library services to meet the specialized needs of Wisconsin citizens and libraries. These libraries and organizations are involved in a number of cooperative endeavors such as sharing resources of libraries (primarily interlibrary loan) and sharing long-range planning and coordination of other functions such as continuing education and automation.

State-Level Services

The Wisconsin Division for Library Services is charged by law with coordinating statewide library planning and research, facilitating interlibrary cooperation, and maintaining a library to supplement the resources of other libraries in the state. It is directly responsible, under the state superintendent of public instruction, for promoting the development of adequate public library services and school media programs. In carrying out these responsibilities, it provides leadership and support, and in turn receives cooperation from other library and information service organizations and agencies in the state. Standards for services, facilities, and personnel fall within its purview.

In Wisconsin, no one library or agency has responsibility for providing all state-level library services. Instead, state-level library services are carried out by a variety of libraries in a variety of ways. There are libraries in Wisconsin with statutory responsibility for statewide library services: the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Reference and Loan Library, the State Historical Society, and the State Law Library.

There are also libraries providing statewide services because of contractual arrangements. The Department of Public Instruction and the University of Wisconsin System contract with selected other libraries or agencies in Wisconsin to provide designated statewide services on a contractual basis. These libraries and agencies are the Cooperative Children's Book Center; Milwaukee Public Library; Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS) through the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Council of Wisconsin Libraries; and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

In addition to the statutory and contractual resource providers, there are also a number of other libraries around the state that provide library services such as interlibrary loan, reference or information services, and open access to libraries on a statewide basis. These libraries do not have statutory state service responsibilities. They do not receive state funds through contractual arrangements and often do not have statewide services as their primary mission. These libraries are providing statewide services simply because they have been willing to respond to requests for materials or information from other libraries. Included in this category are state agency libraries, libraries on the UW-Madison campus, other UW System libraries, public library system resource libraries, some private academic libraries, and some special libraries such as those in business and industry.

These formal and informal state-level arrangements for library services have developed over the years to meet the needs of library users. Because of the variety of arrangements and the number of libraries involved, flexibility in planning and implementing services to best meet needs is possible.

State Networks

The Council of Wisconsin Libraries (COWL) is a not-for-profit corporation including all types of libraries in its membership. COWL sponsors Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS), which is the broker for the on-line services of OCLC for all Wisconsin libraries. WILS also provides interloan access to the library resources of the UW-Madison campus and serves as a clearinghouse for interlibrary loan requests for its member libraries. It is supported by funds provided by the participating libraries, based on their percentage of use of the service, and by state funds provided through a resource sharing contract with the Division for Library Services. The contract supports participation in interlibrary loan services for all public, school, state agency, institution, and other libraries via the Reference and Loan Library or a designated area resource library or clearinghouse.

The Wisconsin Health Science Library Network provides access to current and highly specialized health information materials for health professionals and consumers. The Wisconsin network reflects the pyramidal structure of the nationwide Biomedical Communications Network, with libraries in hospitals, clinics, colleges, private companies, and other health-related institutions forming the base of the pyramid. Many of these libraries cooperate at the area level in health science library consortia. If information or materials are not available in the area, the request is sent to one of Wisconsin's two resource libraries, the Todd Wehr Library of the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison William S. Middleton Health Sciences Library. The request can then be referred to resource libraries in other states of the Greater Midwest Regional Medical Library Network and then to the National Library of Medicine and, if necessary, to the British Lending Library.

In 1981, Wisconsin health science libraries formed a Council of Wisconsin Health Science Libraries Network. Membership in this network is institutional; members are libraries or library services in hospitals, health planning agencies, or organizations or institutions with health-related programs in Wisconsin. The council provides a forum

for discussion of issues of relevance to the Wisconsin network, coordinates activities of the network, and is also a mechanism for communication among the member units of the Wisconsin network and the Midwest network.

There are other informal special library networks for the sharing of resources for specialized fields. While informal, these networks efficiently provide information links for their members. Schools participate in informal sharing arrangements within and between school districts, with cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs) and with other types of libraries. The volume of and channels for school library media center participation in networking arrangements may be related to locally available resources and resource sharing tools and the interloan policies of the public library system in the area.

State Advisory Bodies

The Wisconsin Council on Library and Network Development (COLAND), appointed by the governor and administratively attached to the Department of Public Instruction, has included in its statutory responsibilities advice to the state superintendent on the state's program for interlibrary cooperation and network development, the coordination of school library media programs with other library programs, and the holding of an annual meeting for the discussion of the *State Superintendent's Annual Report on Multitype Library Cooperation.*

The Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Committee advises the Division for Library Services on the development of the state plan for LSCA, policy matters arising in the administration of LSCA, and the evaluation of activities funded under LSCA. The advisory council is broadly representative of public, academic, school, special, and institutional libraries, libraries serving the handicapped, and of persons using such libraries, including disadvantaged persons in the state.

Continuing Education

Continuing education opportunities have played an important role in Wisconsin in fostering multitype library cooperation. The provision of these opportunities by such agencies as the University of Wisconsin-Extension, the Division for Library Services, library and media associations, public library systems, and multitype library organizations are increasingly necessary in view of continually changing requirements and opportunities.

Area-Level Cooperation

There are resource sharing programs among all types of libraries at the area level (county/multicounty level) all over Wisconsin. The scope and type of activities, as well as the organizational structures for these resource sharing programs, vary from area to area and are based on available resources, library development in each area, and perceived library needs. Public library system law recognizes that public library systems must plan and develop programs with other types of libraries in their areas to assure effective use of all local library resources. Cooperative activities at the area level include newsletters, directories, union lists, continuing education workshops, coordinated acquisitions, publicity, duplicate exchange programs, and interlibrary loan. A recommendation of the Legislative Task Force is to move toward the development of library systems which would allow participation in services by all types of libraries. Planning grants and demonstration projects will be part of the process.

Use of Computers and Technology

Many public, academic, school, and other libraries have been and are now involved in planning for library automation projects. Although the initial investments are high, many libraries that have implemented automation projects have found that automation is cost effective in the long range and offers possibilities for greatly improved services locally as well as more efficient resource sharing programs.

In 1978, the Division for Library Services initiated a major automation planning effort to look at needs at both the local and state levels. A statewide automation committee was appointed and consultants were hired. In late 1980, the consultant's report, *The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries, 1981-1985,* was published. Following further discussion by the library community, a draft policy statement was developed and more comment solicited. The state superintendent published the *Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Policy Statement on Library Automation* in the March 1982 issue of *Channel DLS.* Progress in implementing the DPI policy statement on automation has had an impact on statewide resource sharing and on local planning for automation. One hundred and thirty-five public, school, special, academic, and vocational-technical libraries have developed machine-readable data bases of their holdings records using WISCAT and MITINET. These records will appear in the next edition of WISCAT and will be available for use in future automation projects. Over 300 Wisconsin libraries have added records to the data base through OCLC, MITINET, or local computer tapes.

The Department of Public Instruction has undertaken a major analysis of the use of computers in education and produced a working document for internal planning. If the budget is approved, initial implementation of the plan will result in development of a microcomputer laboratory at DPI in Madison and a collection of microcomputer software for circulation from the Reference and Loan Library.

The Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Committee used this report and policy statement as a guide for setting criteria and guidelines for the distribution of federal grant funds. The Division for Library Services recently appointed a committee to investigate options for improving the transmission of interlibrary loan requests using automation or improved telecommunications technology. The report of this committee is not yet available.

The University of Wisconsin System appointed a task force in 1983 to make recommendations for implementing

library automation on all University of Wisconsin campuses. The Council of Wisconsin Libraries has continued to plan for the updating and addition of new holdings information to the statewide serials union list.

A report completed by Metrics Research Corporation addressed the need for planning and implementing local or area library automation projects. This report recommended providing project grant funds, or matching grant funds, to public library systems to automate one or more library functions on a systemwide basis.

All reports have implications for automation at local, area, and state levels, and some progress has been made at each level.

Division for Library Services

The mission of the Division for Library Services (DLS) is to provide leadership, consultation, and services to assure that all Wisconsin's citizens have access to library services, either directly or through cooperative arrangements, and to promote the effective use of instructional technology in public schools.

The major thrusts of the DLS mission for the decade 1985-95 include improvement of public library system services, expansion of these services to include all types of libraries, improvement of delivery of reference and information services to state government employes and Wisconsin citizens, and increasing use of new technology to increase efficiency and improve library and instructional programs.

The DLS is a unit within the Department of Public Instruction. The state superintendent of public instruction and the DLS have a wide variety of statutory responsibilities, including responsibilities for such things as statewide planning, statewide coordination of library services, studies and research, consultation and technical assistance, providing a library to supplement the collections of libraries in the state, and library standards and certification.

The division, through its Bureau for Library Development (formerly the Bureau of Public and Cooperative Library Services), administers grants under the federal Library Services and Construction Act, and has responsibility for a wide variety of planning and consulting services.

The division's Bureau of Instructional Media Programs, under a department-wide reorganization plan in July 1982, was renamed the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology, and was considerably restructured and refocused. Its Wisconsin Dissemination Program is responsible for operation of the DPI Library as well as providing information to education administrators and teachers through linkages to public schools and cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs).

The division's Reference and Loan Library, formally renamed the Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing in the 1982 reorganization, is also placing a greater emphasis on computer and other technology. The management of WISCAT and MITINET is the responsibility of this bureau. It will also play a key role in the modernization of interlibrary loan communication systems. It continues to serve as a major state-level interlibrary loan and reference agency, operates a centralized processing center for state agency libraries, provides data base search services, brokers DIALOG and BRS on behalf of Wisconsin libraries, and oversees the state document depository program.

C. SERVICE TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

Most children and young adults, as general users of libraries, are served by both public libraries and school media centers. The Department of Public Instruction position is that public library service to children and school media programs are both needed if the full spectrum of library needs of Wisconsin youth is to be met. This position is enunciated in two department publications: *Public Library and School Library Cooperation: A Policy Statement* and *School-Public Library Services Within a Community, Problems and Questions on Consolidation: A Policy Statement.* A third publication issued in early 1982, *Instructional Media Programs in the State Library Network: A Policy Statement,* urged school districts to cooperate in the lending and borrowing of materials as a part of library networks.

Public libraries in Wisconsin continue to share responsibility and cooperate with schools in offering young people attractive sources of enlightenment and enjoyment in order to increase their use of library services in the present and future. Despite the fact that children and young adults have constituted a diminishing percentage of Wisconsin's population in recent years, they are still the greatest users of public library services. And in many Wisconsin public libraries they are offered well-selected and varied materials, and served by dedicated and enthusiastic librarians.

Nevertheless, in Wisconsin, as in the nation as a whole, there is need for an improved process for studying goals; assessing needs; experimenting with programs, materials, and services; and evaluating results. This is particularly true of children's services, where the very success of these services over half a century, especially in larger public libraries, has led many to unquestioned acceptance of the tradition as an eternal verity.

American sociologist Herbert J. Gans has looked at public library purposes from the point of view of "supplier-oriented" and "user-oriented" planning. Although present-day leaders in American public library planning have moved away from national standards to community-oriented planning methods, the application of these methods to children's services is still uncertain. Children's services leadership is predominantly "supplier oriented," stressing adult standards of literary quality, and is relatively less concerned with discovering other community interests and needs. Thus, in a rapidly changing society, public library services to children and young adults may become increasingly less responsive to change, as compared to the much more pragmatic views used in planning for adult services.

A support agency for those serving children in Wisconsin is the Cooperative Children's Book Center, sponsored jointly by the UW-Madison Library School and School of Education and the Division for Library Services. It helps school library media personnel, teachers, and children's librarians bring better library and instructional services to Wisconsin children. A noncirculating examination and research center, it collects and makes available (1) current trade and reference books, (2) a basic core collection of recommended titles in print, (3) an historical collection of children's literature, (4) bibliographical materials on children's literature, and (5) exhibits and special award collections. It also offers workshops and prepares special bibliographies. Since 1979-80 the division has increased its operational and LSCA-grant-approved fiscal support of the center.

Wisconsin school libraries have been serving the instructional needs of many students and staff for a century. Early emphasis was on the high school level. The period 1935-1965 saw considerable growth in numbers of elementary school libraries. Since the 1950s, school libraries have been broadened to include all formats of materials. The preferred organizational form in Wisconsin schools today is the instructional media center (IMC), which brings together learning resources and staff to serve as facilitators of learning processes for students and teachers.

There are 432 school districts in Wisconsin. Each school district is required to name a person certified in the areas of library and audio-visual services as coordinator of K-12 media (library and audiovisual) services. While state-level leadership is important, leadership at the school district level in media services is necessary for the realization of the goals which relate to school media programs in this chapter.

D. SERVICE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

Formal post-high school education in Wisconsin is carried out through approximately 75 separate campuses or facilities, each of which operates one or more libraries to support its students and faculty. The libraries are located in the University of Wisconsin System, on campuses of the state's vocational schools, private colleges, and universities, and in private, professional, and trade schools. The last available academic library survey, covering the 1978-79 academic year, showed total library operating costs amounting to approximately $27.2 million.

A Council of University of Wisconsin Libraries, consisting of librarians, administrators, and faculty, has been established as a permanent UW System planning group. System President Robert O'Neil and the Board of Regents have identified library automation and the restoration of adequate funding for library materials as high priorities in biennial state budget planning.

Participation in activities of the Wisconsin Library Association, Wisconsin Association of Academic Librarians, Wisconsin Interlibrary Services, and area multitype organizations gave academic librarians additional opportunities for learning and involvement in concerns of library management, newer technology, instruction in the use of libraries, and special services.

E. SERVICE TO ADULTS

Most Wisconsin adult library users rely most frequently on the public library to satisfy informational, informal educational, and recreational needs. A valuable tool for Wisconsin public libraries and public library systems in determining and satisfying these needs is the *Public Library Planning Process* developed by the American Library Association's Public Library Association. Its key recommendation is the establishment and use of a broadly based community library planning group, including library board members, library administration and staff, and additional individuals representative of various community interests. Surveys and assessments of existing services are used to build a long-range plan. Mechanisms for evaluating progress and changing strategies for service provision are built into the process.

As elsewhere in the United States, Wisconsin adult library users are increasingly expecting Wisconsin libraries to provide growing numbers of audio-visual resources in formats unknown until a few years ago. Continuing attention to experimentation with these formats, and evaluation of user satisfaction with them, will be a necessary priority in planning for adult services. In addition, a characteristic of contemporary society is the need for specialized information services in hundreds of discrete disciplines in order to give scholars, managers, and planners access to the knowledge needed to keep up with accelerated changes in the society.

F. SERVICE TO SPECIAL USERS

The provision of library services for special users has historically included the urban and rural disadvantaged, the institutionalized, the disabled, the elderly, ethnic and racial minorities which have suffered discrimination, and those with limited English-speaking ability. For the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act, the federal government equates the term *disadvantaged* with low economic status. Disadvantaged persons are those whose socio-economic or educational deprivation, or cultural isolation from the community at large, prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without these deprivations. Librarians must develop targeted strategies in order to provide library service to the persons in the various special user groups.

One of the specific early goals of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was the extension of public library services to isolated rural areas and lumber camps, where the residents were certainly disadvantaged in an educational sense. In the period 1900-1930, Wisconsin public libraries

were deeply involved in the "Americanization" of the flood of immigrants. In the 1930s, Wisconsin public libraries met as best they could the needs of the thousands unemployed or underemployed during the Great Depression. The 1940s and 1950s, in Wisconsin as elsewhere, constituted something of a hiatus as far as public library services for the disadvantaged were concerned. However, national consciousness once again rose with the advent of the "War on Poverty" and other federally funded programs for the disadvantaged and other special user groups that flourished during the 1960s.

In Wisconsin, funds from the Library Services Act and the Library Services and Construction Act were used between 1956 and 1973 to initiate or develop area-wide services in sections of the state characterized as disadvantaged. During this period, such extension programs brought public library services to thousands of the rural poor for the first time.

Since 1983, state-aided public library systems, often with the help of LSCA demonstrations, have been extended to serve almost all of the state's population. In this period, systems and larger public libraries have also utilized local, state, and LSCA funds to begin or to strengthen targeted programs to meet special needs. Approved programs have addressed the needs of the elderly, the visually and hearing impaired, and institutionalized persons, among others.

Current Situation

According to the 1980 census data, most of the counties in Wisconsin with a poverty level of above 12 percent are found in the western and, to a lesser extent, the central parts of the state. While many of these are rural counties, it should be noted that a rural location in and of itself is not equated with a disadvantaged status in the judgment of the federal government. The census data must be studied county by county.

One of the most startling nationwide findings of an analysis of the 1980 census figures which also impacts on Wisconsin is the phenomenon called the "feminization of poverty." In Wisconsin 35.2 percent of "female householders, no husband present, with children under 18 years" are below the poverty line. For black and Native American women and women of Spanish origin who head households with children under 18, the figures are over 50 percent. Young adults are another group who are increasingly falling below the poverty line because of the national increase in teenage pregnancy, the escalating high school dropout rate, and a consistently high unemployment rate. Thus, "disadvantaged" is a category which is becoming increasingly broad in our rapidly changing and economically stressed society.

The ALA *Public Library Mission Statement* states that public libraries exist to meet "the unique cultural, informational, educational, and rehabilitative needs of the community." The *Mission Statement* declares: "Community means not only the narrow group of often middle class, educated people, who are the traditional library users, but everyone, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, majority and minority, young and old, disabled, and nondisabled, eager and apathetic."

For users with special needs, every public library, county library service, and public library system in Wisconsin should consider the first priority of the American Library Association: to assure every individual access to needed information at the time needed and in a format the individual can utilize. Are the library's services and materials relevant and accessible to those members of the community who may be poor or otherwise disadvantaged, physically disabled, functionally illiterate, institutionalized, or homebound? Answering this question requires knowing "who's out there" in addition to the traditional library users, and the first step in finding out is the utilization of demographic data.

Administered by the Division for Library Services, the LSCA-funded project "Special Users Needs Assessment" began in the summer of 1984. The objectives of this project are

- to provide demographic information about users with special needs within their service areas to each of the public library systems in Wisconsin;
- to provide a comprehensive, system-by-system outline of current services to users with special needs in Wisconsin and sources of funding;
- to document the current status of planning for library services to special users in the state;
- to evaluate Wisconsin special users projects funded by LSCA since the beginning of the LSCA program and chart them, indicating if they were continued with local funds; and, finally,
- to prepare a comprehensive bibliography on the state of the art of planning library services to special users.

The data resulting from this project will form the backbone for the generation of a statewide special users profile. In cooperation with public library systems and public libraries in the state, and working particularly with those libraries engaged in outreach or extension, the Bureau for Library Development will bring together individualized special user profiles for each public library system to form a statewide special users profile. These profiles, which will be developed over time through the systems' needs assessments and data collection efforts, in addition to that provided by the division-sponsored project described above, can then serve as the basis for participatory planning. Planning efforts may consist of the state working with a single system or planning with several systems to develop service to a particular special user group, or conceivably all the systems coming together with the state to formulate a state-level plan of service targeted at specific special user groups.

In these times of stringent budgets, when library services to special users are often the first to be placed in jeopardy, it is necessary to assure that the state's priorities for service to special users reflect as closely as possible the actual library needs of these user groups throughout the state. Assessing these needs in cooperation with the libraries who

work with special users on a daily basis, in addition to gathering the pertinent demographic information, should create an accurate picture.

In addition to their past record of service to users with special needs such as the elderly, the physically disabled, ethnic minorities, and the institutionalized, in the last two or three years Wisconsin libraries have ventured into several new areas of library service. Most of these projects address the survival needs of economically and educationally disadvantaged individuals in the state. One of the first such projects was Arrowhead Library System's "Job Education and Information Center" grant, funded for the federal fiscal years 1982-84. Two more library systems have established job information centers in response to the high unemployment rate in their service areas. Recognition of the extent of the problem of adult illiteracy is often an outcome of a job information project, as the librarians seeking to assist the chronically or newly unemployed realize that these patrons may be unable to complete a job application or apply for governmental assistance, much less prepare a resume, because they are unable to read or to write well enough to function in our society. For the federal fiscal year 1983-84, Wisconsin had a single LSCA-funded project in adult literacy in a public library. In 1984-85 there were five federally funded literacy projects ongoing in the state in public libraries in addition to locally supported efforts.

Social problems exacerbated by poverty and lack of education are also receiving considerable attention in Wisconsin. For the federal fiscal year beginning in July 1984, five LSCA projects were funded related to social problems, addressing the library's role in assisting individuals affected by domestic violence, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, alcoholism, and drug addiction.

In order to be successful, these projects necessarily involve the administering libraries' cooperation with other types of agencies. In working with and through social service agencies, adult basic education departments of vocational-technical schools, literacy councils, job service agencies, churches, and other community agencies, libraries are reaching clients of these agencies—individuals in the community who may never before have used a public library. Whether the library is going out to the local shelter for battered women to offer a program on parenting or how to handle stress, whether the adult basic education instructor at the district vocational school suggests that his or her students go to the public library to use its microcomputer programs for adult new readers, or whether a newly laid-off auto worker comes into the library because a local Job Service counselor told him/her the public library is receiving the employment section from the Houston Sunday newspapers, it is by cooperating with other agencies that the library is trying to assure *every* individual access to needed information at the time needed and in a format the individual can utilize.

For the fiscal year 1984-85, the Division for Library Services established a subdivision in the LSCA "Users with Special Needs" category for library service to jails. This was done in response to a statewide survey of library services to special users conducted in the spring of 1983. Public library systems and resource headquarters library directors were asked to indicate not only the special users groups they served, but those they would serve if funding were available. When the survey results were compiled, jails received the highest single rating in this category.

Six projects were submitted and subsequently funded which were designed to plan, initiate, and/or extend already existing service to jails. The Milwaukee Public Library, for instance, is exploring the feasibility of serving three different institutions which are administered by different governmental agencies. The Northwest Wisconsin Library System is expanding library service to the jails in all of its eight counties, where formerly it had been serving three of its county jails. The Arrowhead Library System is using many of the adult new reader materials acquired in its literacy project to serve the Rock County Jail, and is informally training members of the jail library staff to serve as readers' advisors. Having been made aware while in jail that the public library has information and materials that can assist in their efforts to survive in the "free world," it can be hoped that "captive" patrons will utilize the resources of the public library upon their release.

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped exists to serve the library needs of the visually and physically impaired residents of the state of Wisconsin. It currently provides services to approximately 7,000 active readers.

The Regional Library, located at the Milwaukee Public Library, loans eligible borrowers both materials and equipment provided largely by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Service throughout Wisconsin is provided by mail. In addition, service is provided in person to all borrowers who come into the library. Consultation and back-up service are provided by the one subregional library, the Special Services Department of the Brown County Public Library. In addition, deposit collections are provided to institutions and libraries throughout Wisconsin.

The Department of Public Instruction provides funding to the Regional Library for personnel, supplies, materials, operating expenses, and consultant services. Legislation enabling the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is found in Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

During 1983, the Regional Library installed an incoming "800" telephone number, resumed publication of a quarterly newsletter, the *Bulletin Board,* and opened a browsing library for its patrons. A new regional librarian assumed her position at the beginning of 1984, and staff from the library, the Milwaukee Public Library, and the Division for Library Services developed a tentative long-range plan for the Regional Library during that year. A DPI-sponsored advisory

committee for the blind and physically handicapped will be formed in 1985 to address the concerns of the Regional Library. Among its charges will be to review and revise the long-range plan for the Regional Library, to assist the library in promoting awareness of its services statewide, and to formulate a plan to reach eligible nonusers of the Regional Library and increase readership.

Service to State Institutions

The Division for Library Services has, since 1966, been able to contribute significantly to the improvement of library services in state institutions and residential schools for the handicapped, often through the use of LSCA funds. Coordination of LSCA projects and advisory services to institution libraries are the responsibilities of the Bureau for Library Development's consultant for specialized services. The Reference and Loan Library generally provides interlibrary loan service directly to state institution libraries.

The residential facilities eligible for LSCA funds are operated by three major state departments: (1) the Department of Health and Social Services, (2) the Department of Public Instruction, and (3) the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Total budgets and expenditures for library services in these institutions, although somewhat improved over the past 16 years, have been both fluctuating and inadequate.

The long-range plan for the state institution libraries in the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), mandated in section 20 of Chapter Law 347, appeared in March 1983. The plan emphasizes the need for institution libraries to become involved with library networking in the state, and recognizes the desirability of a coordinator for DHSS institution libraries. The library coordinator's position received LSCA funding for the fiscal year 1983-84, and again in 1984-85, but it is anticipated that DHSS will assume responsibility for funding the position on a gradual basis if it is unable to secure full state funding for the next biennium.

Two innovative LSCA projects submitted by state institutions each received a second year of funding in 1984-85. Oakhill Correctional Institution is creating a model for literacy training in institution libraries utilizing microcomputers; literacy programs are also being considered for other libraries in the state correctional facilities. The School for the Visually Handicapped in Janesville has received monies to produce large-print books of a recreational nature for visually impaired children at the upper elementary and junior high school levels. The titles selected for enlargement are available for interlibrary loan through the Reference and Loan Library.

G. PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Since 1973, public library development in Wisconsin has been based on the establishment and development of public library systems. That development is nearly complete. Systems have been successful in reaching rural and isolated residents through bookmobile and books-by-mail programs. Interlibrary loan and reference referral have provided many residents with materials which they otherwise would not have been able to use. Reference referral and interlibrary loan continue to grow, with substantial increases shown in the last several years. High quality in-service training has provided the means for personnel in small libraries to update their skills close to home. Systems have improved the visibility of local library services through publicity and public awareness programs; however, increasing costs and lack of improvement in state funding levels have caused systems to re-evaluate, and in many cases cut back, programs. Services to the elderly, homebound, Spanish speaking, and Native American have been cut back, or implementation has been slowed.

In 1984, there were 365 public libraries in the state, with all but 15 included in the state's 17 public library systems. Sixty-nine of Wisconsin's 72 counties are participating in systems. All but 200,678 people reside in areas served by public library systems. However, an estimated 48,959 Wisconsin residents still did not have legal access to public library services in 1984.

While funding for public library services is not an end in itself, it is obvious from a overview of public library service in Wisconsin that the funding problem has become a barrier to good library service. The problem is not just the extent of such funding, but also the lack of agreement on, and definition of, the responsibilities of each level of government for funding public library service.

As a result of these funding problems and other library and legislative needs, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herbert J. Grover appointed the Task Force on Library Legislation in May 1983. The task force was charged with addressing issues involving the organizational and funding problems of public libraries and public library systems and multitype library cooperatives. It also was to address issues involving certification of library personnel, school library media services, services to special users and the institutionalized, and general improvements in Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

After months of study, including public hearings and review of dozens of issue papers prepared by the staff of the Division for Library Services, the task force issued its final report in July 1984. In accepting the report, the state superintendent of public instruction indicated his intention to use the recommendations in the report as the basis for a major legislative and funding initiative in behalf of libraries in the 1985 legislative session. Excerpts from the final report follow.

Overview of the Need (from the *Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation*, July 1984)

In a very real sense, the *Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation* can be viewed as a culmination of several years of intense study and plan-

ning relating to the library and information needs of Wisconsin citizens. The policy statements and recommendations in this report are intended to serve as the basis for a major thrust forward in the quality and accessibility of library services in Wisconsin. A basic assumption is made that libraries can and do play an essential role in meeting the educational, informational, and recreational needs of individuals and organizations, and in so doing contribute to the development and well-being of the entire state.

While Wisconsin has some outstanding library and information resources, there still remains a wide disparity in the quality of library service available to the citizens of the state. Perhaps the most vivid example of this disparity is the fact that in 1984 there are still over 50,000 Wisconsin citizens who do not have access to free public library service on an ongoing basis. There are many thousands more who have access to poorly supported and substandard public library service.

Disparities also exist in Wisconsin's elementary and secondary school library services to youth. School libraries form the basis for the first experience that many children have in exploring, finding, and using information to meet their needs. Unfortunately, many Wisconsin children, especially at the elementary level, are faced with inadequate library collections, no professional library media specialists, and in some extreme cases, no central library at all.

Access to public libraries across jurisdictional lines has been greatly improved since the passage of the public library systems law in 1971. However, the stability and improvement of that access has been seriously jeopardized by equity-of-funding issues within and across county lines.

No library can hope to supply from its own collection all the materials and services necessary to meet the informational needs of its primary clientele. There is an increasing need for more cooperation and resource sharing among libraries of all types in order to meet the needs of the state's citizens.

Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes has not undergone a major revision since 1971, when public library systems were established. During that period numerous problems of clarification and interpretation have arisen. There is a need for significant revisions of Chapter 43.

This report responds to the needs and problems outlined above by providing specific recommendations and policy positions which contribute to: (1) improvement in the quality and equity of library services available through public, school, and other types of libraries; (2) stabilization and improvement in access to public libraries across jurisdictional lines; (3) improvement in the equity of support for public libraries by different governmental jurisdictions; (4) improvement in cooperation and the sharing of resources among all types of libraries; and (5) modification and improvement of legislation which relates to libraries.

Highlights of the Report (from the *Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation*, July 1984)

The report

- states that public library service is a matter of statewide concern and that there is a strong rationale for the state's involvement in the developing and funding of public library service (PS1);
- states that the support of adequate public library service is a joint responsibility of local, county, and state government (PS2);
- recommends that the state provide financial support for statewide library automation projects (R3);
- recommends that adequate and equitable funding be provided to those state-level libraries such as the Milwaukee Public Library and the University of Wisconsin-Madison libraries which are under contract with the Department of Public Instruction for the delivery of statewide library services (R4.3);
- recommends that the Department of Public Instruction support adequate funding for other state-level libraries such as the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the State Law Library which provide state-level library services as a normal part of their service (R4.1);
- recommends that the public librarian certification and recertification program be retained and improved (R5);
- recommends development of a common statement of role for the state's 17 public library systems (PS3);
- recommends an increase in the level of state aid for public library systems and a change in the formula for distribution of the state aid (R6, R7);
- recommends that funding be provided to public library systems to extend system services to other types of libraries — i.e., school, academic, special, and institutional libraries — on a voluntary basis (R14);
- states that, except for those with a population of over 500,000, counties have a role to provide public library services to residents of municipalities which do not maintain public libraries, as well as a role in improving public library services throughout their areas and in providing equity of support for public library services (PS4);
- recommends that the Department of Public Instruction provide a new state-aid program for strengthening local and countywide public library service and open access (R17, R18, R19, R20);
- recommends that the Department of Public Instruction provide state funds for public library construction projects on a competitive basis with criteria established by the department (R22);
- recommends that school boards be required to adopt materials selection policies (R28);
- recommends that school districts borrowing materials through the public library systems be required to share library materials which are not in immediate or constant demand for their primary clientele (R29);
- recommends that school district boards be required to meet specific standards for the staffing of school library media services (R30, R31, R32);

- recommends that school district boards be required to provide library media services according to certain minimum specifications (R33);
- recommends that the Department of Public Instruction maintain and strengthen its support for meeting professional information needs of K-12 educators and administrators through the Wisconsin Dissemination Program (R4.4);
- recommends numerous other changes and revisions in the Wisconsin Statutes to clarify and improve the existing library legislation.

H. PUBLIC LIBRARY PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Wisconsin continues to have a significant need for improvement in its public library facilities. A minimum of 70 communities need new, expanded, and improved facilities. In order for Wisconsin to keep pace with its need for adequate library facilities, between 50,000 and 150,000 square feet of space have to be added or improved. During the period July 1983 to June 1984, only about 25,000 square feet of new space were added. This included new or expanded facilities in Ashland, Fort Atkinson, New Berlin, and New Glarus.

Funding for Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1983, under the Emergency Jobs Bill, served as a major impetus for building projects. Projects funded under LSCA Title II will be completed in 1984-85, including building projects in Barneveld, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Greenfield, Hales Corners, Janesville, Princeton, Rhinelander, Sauk City, and Weyauwega. Additional projects are expected to be completed in Eagle, Jefferson, Watertown, and Weyauwega.

I. SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wisconsin Statute 121.01(1)(h) requires school districts to "provide adequate instructional materials, texts, and library services which reflect the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American Society."

Administrative Rule PI 8.01(2)(b) sets criteria by which compliance with the statute is determined, including professional library media staff in secondary schools, diverse collections of materials, district-level coordination of the library media program, and a long-range plan for library media services.

Statistics on district-level instructional media programs, as distinct from building-level programs, became available in a report issued by the Department of Public Instruction in April 1982. *District-Level Instructional Media Programs in Wisconsin Public Schools, 1982: A Status Report* tabulated the results of a survey returned by 85 percent of Wisconsin's 432 school districts.

The report disclosed, among other details, that
- 34 districts (9 percent) employed full-time media directors,
- 252 districts (68 percent) had districtwide selection policies,
- 183 districts (49 percent) had coordinated K-12 media skills instruction programs,
- 147 districts (40 percent) provided central cataloging/processing services,
- 129 districts (35 percent) provided daily delivery service,
- 88 districts (24 percent) picked up materials from or returned them to public libraries in the district,
- 200 districts (54 percent) had active interlibrary loan programs among the schools in the district,
- 227 districts (61 percent) were formal members of a multitype library cooperative organization,
- 56 districts (15 percent) maintained district-level materials collections (distinct from any building-level IMC),
- 10 districts (3 percent) used electronic security systems to prevent loss of materials, and
- 66 districts (18 percent) distributed programing over cable television.

While these facts show the positive side of library media services in Wisconsin's elementary and secondary schools, the report and an earlier survey of building-level library media programs also disclosed the unevenness of services at the school-building level.

Lack of specific requirements has allowed inequities in program, staff, collection, and facilities to exist among schools and school districts. As federal financial incentives have dropped, these difference have increased. Today, only 31 percent of elementary schools have professional library media staff. Twenty-one percent of elementary schools do not yet have a central library. Spreading a single library media specialist's time over three schools is common. Library media skills are taught as an integral part of the curriculum in less than 40 percent of high schools (less than 30 percent of elementary schools). Only 39 percent of Wisconsin schools (21 percent of elementary schools) have book collections that meet national recommendations. No child should be without access to a library, a collection of materials, and a professional library media specialist.

Goals and Objectives for Library Service in Wisconsin

The following goals and objectives are not listed in priority order.

Goal 1

Assurance that all Wisconsin residents have access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services, either directly or through cooperative networking arrangements.

Objective 1.1

To disseminate information and promote discussion on issues related to Division for Library Services and Council on Library and Network Development recommendations for area multitype library cooperation in Wisconsin. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.2

To develop a Department of Public Instruction policy and legislative proposal for the development of a structure and funding for cooperative library systems at the area level in Wisconsin. (January 1985)

Objective 1.3

To provide LSCA funding for planning grants to public library systems to encourage planning related to area multitype library system development. (July 1985-June 1986; ongoing)

Objective 1.4

To provide state funding to public library systems for 18 month demonstration projects of cooperative library systems. (July 1986-December 1987; ongoing)

Objective 1.5

To review, assess, and revise the *Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines* and area interloan plans and study and make recommendations related to interlibrary loan issues and problems. (June 1986; ongoing)

Objective 1.6

To implement an interlibrary loan telecommunications system which will meet short-term objectives, while continuing to work toward implementation of a system which will meet long-term objectives. (1985; 1987)

Objective 1.7

To explore the advantages and disadvantages of alternative methods of improving the statewide delivery of materials borrowed or loaned through interlibrary loan. (By 1986)

Objective 1.8

To develop and provide a collection of print and nonprint materials which allow the Reference and Loan Library staff to fill quickly over one-third of the requests received without referral, while not unnecessarily duplicating collections of other state-level resource providers and libraries accessing the Reference and Loan Library. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.9

To continue and improve the provision of back-up reference services not readily available from area resource providers to Wisconsin residents and state agencies/institutions personnel through the Reference and Loan Library by achieving successful completion of at least 80 percent of all reference requests received. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.10

To improve the effectiveness of the Reference and Loan Library as a clearinghouse for the efficient interchange of materials and information among contractual state-level resource providers and public library systems and other area resource centers, and other agencies and institutions on behalf of the citizens they serve. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.11

To continue to operate a depository program for state documents on behalf of Wisconsin libraries, while planning with the State Historical Society to improve the operation of the depository program. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.12

To continue to provide back-up services from the Reference and Loan Library collection to Wisconsin residents served by libraries outside public library system areas. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.13

To increase the number of school districts wherein school-owned resources are loaned to the public through direct public access or through interlibrary loan agreements from the present undetermined number to at least 40 percent of Wisconsin's public school districts. (By 1986)

Objective 1.14

To increase the number of school districts served by public library system interloan services from the present undetermined number to at least 40 percent of Wisconsin's school districts. (By 1986)

Objective 1.15

To develop a definition and apply the concept of "open access" for different types of libraries. (1986-87)

Objective 1.16

To use LSCA funds to enable public library systems to plan for and extend services to all types of libraries in their areas. (1985-87)

Objective 1.17

To use LSCA funds to demonstrate and experiment with various interlibrary loan telecommunication systems. (1984-86)

Goal 2

Coordination, planning, and provision of continuing education for library staff and trustees.

Objective 2.1

To work with public library system, school library media, UW-Extension and other continuing education providers to analyze the impact and evaluate the results of continuing education programs for librarians and media personnel in Wisconsin. (Ongoing)

Objective 2.2

To plan for, coordinate, and provide continuing education activities which meet the needs of public library and public library system staff and trustees. (Ongoing)

Objective 2.3

To plan and implement an annual state superintendent's conference for public librarians and trustees. (Ongoing)

Goal 3

Facilitate resource sharing among libraries of all types and sizes by making possible easy identification of materials held by libraries in the state.

Objective 3.1

To continue to develop a machine-readable database and union list on microfiche of library holdings of Wisconsin libraries. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.2

To provide centralized cataloging and processing of library materials for Wisconsin state agencies and other libraries on a program revenue basis. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.3

To use LSCA funds to encourage libraries to convert their bibliographic records into machine-readable form in order to facilitate resource sharing capabilities and to enable libraries to improve the range and quality of library services they can provide. (1985-86)

Goal 4

Provision of leadership by the Division for Library Services in the development and improvement of library services and instructional programs in Wisconsin through statewide planning and coordination, technical assistance, consultation, continuing education, program and grant assistance, and the provision of backup reference and interlibrary loan services and bibliographic tools for facilitating resource sharing and improving library services in all libraries.

Objective 4.1

To improve the planning, monitoring, evaluation, and administration of the Library Services and Construction Act grant program and the dissemination of information about projects funded under this program. (Ongoing)

Objective 4.2

To collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data relating to library services. (Ongoing)

Objective 4.3

To administer library aid programs authorized by the state legislature. (Ongoing)

Objective 4.4

To assist local libraries, library systems, and area consortia with the development, operation, and evaluation of automation projects. (1984-1989)

Objective 4.5

To use LSCA funds to enable the Division for Library Services to strengthen its ability to provide backup reference and interlibrary loan services, to coordinate and provide continuing education opportunities for librarians, to provide consultant services, to enhance statewide planning efforts, to publish information of interest to librarians in the state, and to coordinate the development of WISCAT. (1985-86)

Other objectives of DLS are found under other goals throughout this section.

Goal 5

Provision of effective public library services for children and young adults (ages preschool through 18).

Objective 5.1

Evaluate the current status and assess the results of services to children by Wisconsin public libraries.

Objective 5.2

To contract with the Cooperative Children's Book Center for outreach consultant services regarding children's and young adult's services and programs, and continuing education programs for children's librarians.

Objective 5.3

To coordinate the annual Summer Library Program.

Objective 5.4

To encourage librarians to cooperate with educational and social agencies in the community to provide library services to all children and young adults.

Objective 5.5

To encourage librarians to initiate outreach programs in the community to provide library services to all children and young adults.

Objective 5.6

To encourage the development of library staff who provide service to children and young adults, through continuing education seminars and workshops.

Goal 6

Improvement of library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs through a planning and implementation process in conjunction with public library systems, public libraries, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Objective 6.1

To conduct a statewide needs assessment of library services to users with special needs in Wisconsin in conjuction with public library systems, public libraries, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. (By 1986)

Objective 6.2

To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to the rural and urban disadvantaged including, but not limited to, the functionally illiterate, the unemployed, and those in need of developing survival skills. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.3

To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to racial and ethnic minorities, "new Americans," and those others with limited English-speaking ability. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.4

To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to those incarcerated in local and county correctional facilities. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.5

To assist public libraries, public library systems, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services for Wisconsin disabled, homebound, and elderly residents. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.6

To work with the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to develop statewide public awareness of the services and increase readership by 1987.

Goal 7

Improvement of library services for those residing in state institutions in Wisconsin in conjunction with the appropriate state agencies, public libraries, and public library systems.

Objective 7.1

To assist the library coordinator in the Department of Health and Social Services in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the Department's library network plans. (Ongoing)

To provide technical assistance and consultation to the libraries in the Department of Health and Social Services, Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, and at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King. (Ongoing)

Goal 8

Convenient access to library services meeting minimum standards for all residents of the state through local public libraries, library systems, and the statewide library network.

Objective 8.1

To increase the number of people who have access to public library services in public library systems from the 4,528,264 population included on January 1, 1983, to the total state population by January 1, 1987.

Objective 8.2

To provide access for all Wisconsin residents to all Wisconsin public libraries and access to selected libraries in other states when necessary. (By 1987)

Objective 8.3

To use LSCA funds to enable counties not in systems to plan for and demonstrate system services in their counties. (1985-86)

Goal 9

Improvement and expansion of the services which public library systems, public libraries, and other types of libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens.

Objective 9.1

To assist and participate in the planning and evaluation of library services at the local, county, system, and state levels. (Ongoing)

Objective 9.2

To provide consultation and technical assistance to public library systems, public libraries, and other types of libraries in the following specialized areas: library automation, library buildings, library planning, library continuing education, library administration and funding, interlibrary cooperation, and library services to special users. (Ongoing)

Objective 9.3

To provide, coordinate, and promote continuing education activities for librarians. (Ongoing)

Objective 9.4

To monitor and provide technical assistance to public library systems in complying with statutory requirements. (Ongoing)

Objective 9.5

To review the *Wisconsin Public Library System Standards* in light of new legislation and national developments such as ALA's *A Public Library Planning Process and Output Measures for Public Libraries.*

Objective 9.6

To administer and coordinate the public librarian certification program. (Ongoing)

Objective 9.7

To implement legislative and policy initiatives relating to libraries advanced by the Department of Public Instruction as a result of the Task Force on Library Legislation. (1985 and ongoing)

Objective 9.8

To provide technical assistance to public library systems and counties in the implementation of the new state aid package for countywide library development.

Objective 9.9

To use LSCA funds to improve library services provided by major urban libraries: Milwaukee Public Library and Madison Public Library.

Objective 9.10

To review the recommendations of the audiovisual materials sharing committee.

Objective 9.11

To use LSCA funds to enable public library systems and public libraries to improve services through the use of automation and technology. (1985-86)

Objective 9.12

To use LSCA funds to enable public libraries and public library systems to improve the services that are currently inadequate.

Goal 10

Housing of all public library service programs in physical facilities that are appropriate to their materials, staff, clientele, and service needs, and sufficiently flexible and expandable to provide for changing requirements.

Objective 10.1

To encourage an increase in the square feet of additional floor space completed each year, including replacements, additions, and major remodeling, by an amount which will provide for replacement of older facilities, and meet the need for additional space requirements on a planned schedule. (1984-1989)

Objective 10.2

To encourage an increase in the square feet of additional public library floor space planned for the next five years, including replacements, additions, and major remodeling, by an amount which will provide for replacement of older facilities, and meet the need for additional space requirements on a planned schedule. (Ongoing)

Objective 10.3

To encourage an increase in the number of local public libraries which have conducted building space needs assessments. (Ongoing)

Objective 10.4

To encourage local public libraries in need of additional space to prepare written program statements. (Ongoing)

Objective 10.5

To increase the number of local public libraries in compliance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1983, or which have established plans for compliance. (Ongoing)

Objective 10.6

To increase the number of local public libraries which have evaluated their facilities for energy conservation or which have implemented energy conservation measures. (Ongoing)

Objective 10.7

To carry out a statewide needs assessment of public library space needs.

Objective 10.8

To explore the feasibility of providing state aid for public library construction.

Objective 10.9

To award and monitor LSCA Title II construction grants to public libraries.

Goal 11

Assurance that all students in Wisconsin schools have convenient access to adequate instructional media centers.

Objective 11.1

To increase the percentage of students with access to IMCs from 99.4 percent at the high school and junior high levels and 92.9 percent at the elementary level to 100 percent at the high school and junior high levels and 97 percent at the elementary level. (June 30, 1989)

Goal 12

Assurance that students, teachers, and administrators have access to professional instructional media staff.

Objective 12.1

To increase the percentage of school districts staffed with full-time district level instructional media directors

- from 9 percent to 15 percent.

Objective 12.2

To increase the percentage of school districts providing at least 5 hours per week of released time for persons named as district-level instructional media directors

- from 26 percent to 35 percent.

Objective 12.3

To increase the percentage of schools staffed by full-time instructional media professionals

- from 17 percent to 25 percent in elementary schools,
- from 81 percent to 90 percent in junior high/middle schools, and
- from 65 percent to 75 percent in high schools.

Objective 12.4

To increase the percentage of schools where instructional media professionals spend at least 60 percent of their time in professional functions

- from 50 percent to 65 percent.

Objective 12.5

To expand the role of instructional media professionals to include the provision of information and resources to teachers and administrators to help them make informed decisions and improve school programs.

Goal 13

Assurance that students and teachers have access to a collection of instructional materials that provides appropriate range and variety in format, subject matter, content, approach, and level of sophistication, and that depicts in an accurate and unbiased way the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American society.

Objective 13.1

To increase the percentage of schools providing at least 10,000 volumes or 15 per student, whichever is greater,

- from 21 percent to 35 percent at the elementary level.
- from 43 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 55 percent to 65 percent at the high school level.

To increase the percentage of schools providing at least 45 periodical titles for K-6 students; 100 periodical titles for K-8, junior high/middle school students; and 150 periodical titles for high school students

- from 4 percent to 15 percent at the elementary level,
- from 18 percent to 25 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 30 percent to 40 percent at the high school level.

To increase the percentage of schools providing at least three newpapers for elementary school students, and six newspapers, two of which are national, for secondary school students

- from 11 percent to 20 percent at the elementary level,
- from 43 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 74 percent to 80 percent at the high school level.

Objective 13.2

To increase the percentage of schools where selection of media is done on the basis of an official selection policy approved by the school board, and where teachers are actively involved in the selection of media, from 56 percent at the elementary level and 72 percent at the junior high/middle school and high school levels to 90 percent at all levels. Note: Since selection policies should be districtwide, the percentage should be the same at all levels.

Objective 13.3

To increase the percentage of schools in which media center resources are supplemented at least by informal resource sharing and cooperative arrangements with schools in other districts or with libraries, such as the public library.

Objective 13.4

To increase the percentage of school districts participating in resource sharing through listing their resources in the statewide database (WISCAT)

- from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Goal 14

Assurance that students and teachers have access to comprehensive instructional media programs that provide a full range of resources, equipment, and services.

Objective 14.1

To increase the percentage of schools wherein the media specialists meet with teachers on a regular basis to assist in planning instructional activities, and to recommend materials for use in teaching and learning, from 33 percent to 45 percent.

Objective 14.2

To increase the percentage of schools wherein a comprehensive curriculum of instructional media skills is planned jointly by media specialists and teachers and taught by a team on a regular basis in coordination with related classroom activities

- from 35 percent to 50 percent at the elementary level,
- from 45 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 42 percent to 50 percent at the high school level.

Objective 14.3

To increase the percentage of school districts where a comprehensive evaluation of each building-level library media program is conducted at least every five years by a building-level evaluation team consisting of representatives of the instructional media staff, administration, faculty, students, parents, and school board, with assistance and coordination from the district-level instructional media director

- from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Objective 14.4

To increase the percentage of schools wherein the media specialist conducts at least an informal evaluation of the media program with the involvement of faculty and students

- from 32 percent to 40 percent at the elementary level,
- from 60 percent to 70 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 55 percent to 65 percent at the high school level.

Objective 14.5

To increase the percentage of schools wherein students, teachers, and instructional media staff produce many types of printed and audiovisual media, although they may be

limited to some extent by type of materials and resources available

- from 26 percent to 35 percent at the elementary level,
- from 36 percent to 45 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 35 percent to 45 percent at the high school level.

Objective 14.6

To increase the percentage of schools wherein students are allowed unlimited use of the IMC whenever it is open, provided space is available,

- from 67 percent to 75 percent at the elementary level,
- from 3 percent to 90 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 91 percent to 95 percent at the high school level.

Objective 14.7

To increase the percentage of schools wherein some preventive maintenance and minor repair of instructional equipment are provided at the district level and records for repairs on each item are kept

- from 60 percent to 70 percent.

Objective 14.8

To increase the percentage of school districts where the instructional media program budget is developed by the building level instructional media specialist, with assistance and coordination from the district-level instructional media director, based upon recommendations for materials, equipment, and services developed by teachers, students, and the instructional media specialist

- from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Objective 14.9

To increase the percentage of schools spending at least two percent of the statewide average "shared cost per member" (roughly equivalent to per-pupil operational cost computed in other states) for their instructional media programs

- from 16 percent to 25 percent at the elementary level,
- from 24 percent to 35 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 32 percent to 40 percent at the high school level.

Library Services and Construction Act

A. CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ADEQUACY OF LIBRARY SERVICES

The following general criteria are used in Wisconsin to determine adequacy of library services.

1. Areas without access to public library services

The areas represented by local government units which do not make appropriations to maintain public library services.

2. Areas in which public library services are inadequate

The areas which do not meet desirable standards as outlined in *Wisconsin Public Library System Standards; Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems,* ALA, 1966; *Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries,* ALA, 1962; and *Standards of Quality for Bookmobile Services,* ALA, 1963.

In addition, the following are used to measure adequacy: public library system plans; *Output Measures for Public Libraries,* ALA, 1982; *Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines,* DPI, 1982; *The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries 1981-1985,* DPI, 1980; *A Planning Process for Public Libraries,* ALA, 1980; and *Policy Statement on Library Automation,* DPI, 1982.

Proposed state legislation for Wisconsin, if implemented, may require changes in current system planning documents as well as ongoing planning in all participating counties.

3. Urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons whose socioeconomic or educational deprivation, or cultural isolation from the community at large, prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without these deprivations.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may be the following:

- persons who are receiving less than poverty-level incomes;
- persons with poor educational backgrounds;
- persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational, and/or employment opportunities;
- members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against;
- persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment;
- persons from areas characterized by excessively low income rates.

Counties or portions of counties identified by census, state government agency, or local government reports as having much unemployment, many low-income families, or other characteristics of disadvantagement qualify for funds under this definition. Other standards used to measure adequacy of service are the same as for number two above.

4. Areas with high concentrations of persons with limited English-speaking ability

"Limited English-speaking ability," when used with reference to individuals, means individuals who (1) were not born in the United States or whose native language is not English; (2) come from environments where a language other than English is dominant; (3) are American Indian or Alaskan Native students and come from environments where a language other than English has had a significant impact on their level of English-language proficiency; or (4) because of the reason(s) listed above, have sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding English to be denied the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English.

The *1980 Revised Statewide Plan for the Development of Indian Library Services in Wisconsin* is used to measure adequacy of library service.

5. Persons who are physically handicapped, including the blind

The *Revised Standards and Guidelines of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped,* 1984, are used to ensure adequacy of library service.

6. Residents of state institutions

Inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, residential schools for handicapped persons, and other general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the state fall into this category.

The following standards are used to ensure adequacy of library service: *Library Standards for Adult Correctional In-*

stitutions, ACA/ALA, 1981; *Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions*, ACA/ALA, 1975; *Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded*, ALA, 1980; *Consolidated Standards for Child, Adolescent, and Adult Psychiatric, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Programs*, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, 1984; *Library Plan: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services*, 1983.

Library Standards for Jails and Detention Facilities, ALA, 1981, are used to ensure adequacy of library service in local correctional facilities.

7. Major urban resource libraries

Criteria

Population of the city in which the library is located is 100,000 or more.

The library collection is at least twice as large as that of other public libraries in its geographical area, exceeds 300,000 items, and includes print and nonprint materials.

The collection is available for walk-in use to all residents of geographic areas served.

The collection is available for interlibrary loan to all libraries in the geographic areas served and the library fills at least 60 percent of interlibrary loan and reference requests referred from the area served.

The library serves as the resource library for a public library system according to Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

The library is part of the statewide network and refers requests to the Reference and Loan Library.

The library has a 16mm film collection and other specialized collections.

The library has a professional staff of over 20 persons.

Policies and procedures

The library must meet the criteria for a major urban resource library.

The library must submit a grant application for LSCA Title I funds.

The grant will be awarded, monitored, and evaluated in the same manner as regular Title I grants.

The amounts awarded to major urban resource libraries will be figured in the following manner. For a state in which the total population of the cities with 100,000 residents or more does not exceed 50 percent of the state's total population, the state shall reserve a percentage of the allocation equal to the ratio of the combined population of these cities to the state's total population.

Grants will be awarded only in years in which the total national appropriations for Title I exceed $60 million, the legislative trigger for the urban libraries provision.

8. Public library construction

Under the Emergency Jobs Bill (Public Law 98-8), $50 million were appropriated for public library construction through Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. Wisconsin was allocated $1,278,804 under the law to be administered by the Department of Public Instruction, Division for Library Services.

The Department of Public Instruction awarded these funds according to the plan described in the 1983-1988 Long-Range Program.

B. GENERAL LSCA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Evaluation of the effectiveness of LSCA programs

Each project or program will have an evaluation design based on the objectives of the project or program as part of the project proposal.

The objectives of each project or program will be evaluated by the contribution the project or proposal will make to the achievement of the goals of the Wisconsin Long-Range Program.

Each project or program will be evaluated on the basis of the goals of the grantees as these relate to the Wisconsin Long-Range Program, and to its contribution to the improvement of library service for the library users of the state.

2. Dissemination of information on LSCA projects and evaluation

Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to the LSCA Advisory Committee.

Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be pubished in *Channel DLS* and other documents as appropriate.

Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to interested persons upon request.

3. Coordination of LSCA programs and projects with programs operated by institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary schools

The state superintendent of public instruction serves on the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents and the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

The LSCA Advisory Committee has representatives of public, special, school, academic, and institutional libraries.

The Division for Library Services is advised by a statutory Council on Library and Network Development, which has members representing the interests of all types of libraries.

The Division for Library Services includes librarians from the various types of libraries on statewide committees, task forces, and planning groups. The division will be appointing

an advisory committee on library services to the blind and physically handicapped.

Division for Library Services staff are represented on the boards of the Council of Wisconsin Libraries and the Cooperative Children's Book Center.

C. LSCA PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FY85
(July 1, 1984-June 30, 1985)

Title I

Project Number	Project Title (Applicant-Project Administrator)	Amount
85-1	LSCA administration (DPI/DLS-Leslyn Shires)	$ 58,001
85-2	Strengthening the state library agency (DPI/DLS Bureau for Library Development-Larry Nix)	110,965
85-3	Strengthening the state library agency (DPI/DLS Bureau for ILL-Sally Drew)	116,035
85-5	Telecommunications project (DPI/DLS-Leslyn Shires)	90,713
85-20	Certificate of continuing studies in library practice (Bd. of Regents, UW System on behalf of UW Extension-Darlene Weingand)	9,085
22	Output measures for children's and young adult services (Cooperative Children's Book Center-Gloria Waity)	9,642
24	Wisconsin state agency AV resource directory (DPI/DLS Bureau for ILL-Willeen Tretheway)	4,358
26	Project to develop a model to compensate net lenders (Indianhead LS-Milton Mitchell)	6,500
28	Guidelines for preparing and presenting library budgets (UW-Madison Library School-Doug Zweizig)	30,374
30	Core collection of business-related videocassettes & equipment (Winnefox LS for Fox Valley Library Council-Joanne Kosanke)	15,041
32	Planning committee support (Ozaukee Co. Bd. of Supervisors-William Schroeder)	1,500
85-40	Libraries and literacy (Arrowhead LS-Deb Johnson)	22,240
42	Library Service to Rock Co. Jail (Arrowhead LS-Deb Johnson)	7,466
44	Sauk Co. coop. special needs (Baraboo PL as Sauk Co. Resource Library-Jo Zipsie)	15,339
46	Literacy education through libraries (Dane Co. Library Service-Joan Sullivan)	21,212
48	Jail library/info center (Dane Co. Library Service-Don Lamb)	7,500
50	Special-issue film/video resources (Kenosha PL-Jane Errion)	17,496
52	Reaching out to improve adult literacy rate (Kenosha PL-Rosemary Bianchi)	10,095
54	Community-based child abuse prevention (Kenosha PL-Lucy Beck)	15,670
56	Teen pregnancy & parenting: library support of community efforts to address a growing dilemma (Lakeshores LS-Nancy Elsmo)	14,380
58	Library outreach: domestic violence center (Manitowoc-Calumet LS-Carol Gibson)	2,973
85-60	Library outreach (Manitowoc-Calumet LS-Carol Gibson)	13,730
62	Service to visually impaired (McMillan Mem. Library, WI Rapids-Bill Wilson)	8,777
64	Library service to Wood Co. Jail (McMillan Mem. Library-Bill Wilson)	3,550
66	Federated library service (Fond du Lac City/County-Eugene McLane)	12,864
68	Service to handicapped & elderly (Mid-WI LS-Eugene McLane)	23,033
85-70	Job information centers (Milwaukee PL-Ruth Ruege)	21,905
72	Jail library service planning project (Milwaukee PL-Venora McKinney)	4,000
74	The library as a human services information center (Northwest WI LS-Joan Airoldi)	19,050
76	County jail library services (Northwest WI LS-Joan Airoldi)	13,125
78	Large-print book enrichment (Sheboygan Co. LS-Jane Arps)	9,800
80	Library service to incarcerated juveniles (South Central LS-Bill Rettig)	4,905
85-90	Automation and the small PL (Arrowhead LS-Coral Swanson)	9,650
92	Records extraction (Door Co. Libraries Project-James Stetina)	9,979
94	Area union list (Indianhead LS-Sandra Robbers)	7,744
96	Automation planning for small PL (Indianhead LS-Sandra Robbers)	14,250
98	Community computer literacy program (Indianhead LS-Sandra Robbers)	18,080
85-100	Microcomputer instruction for PL users (Kenosha PL-Susan Siewert)	9,350
102	Circulating software collection (Kilbourn PL, WI Dells-Janis Berg)	5,455
104	Automated technical services for Walworth Co. libraries (Lakeshores LS-John Patane)	32,845
106	Automated newspaper indexing (Marathon Co. PL-Elizabeth Scully)	14,406
108	Computer-assisted learning (McMillan Mem. Library-Bill Wilson)	15,212
110	Planning for automation (Mid-WI LS-Eugene McLane)	12,220
112	Public-access computer literacy (Northwest WI LS-Joan Airoldi)	18,050

Project Number	Project Title (Applicant-Project Administrator)	Amount
114	Computer literacy for the public through data base searching (Waukesha Co. LS-Karen Hurd)	5,239
116	Automation planning: RFP evaluation (Waukesha Co. LS-Kathy Gosz)	2,520
118	Shared automation system (Winnefox LS-Karen Boehning)	25,000
	—Conversion of library records—	
85-130	(DPI/DLS Bureau for ILL-Jan Lang)	6,200
132	(State Historical Society-Herbert Tepper)	45,280
134	(Kenosha PL-Louise Pittman)	912
136	(Manitowoc PL-Dale Gort)	9,250
138	(Marathon Co. PL-Mike O'Connor)	35,833
140	(Milwaukee Co. LS-Don Sager)	94,000
142	(Northwest WI LS-Doug Baker)	44,426
144	(Sheboygan Co. LS-David Weinhold)	35,679
146	(Waukesha PL-Mary Wegener)	12,158
148	(Door Co. Libraries Project-James Stetina)	17,316
150	(Indianhead LS-Sandra Robbers)	20,495
152	(South Central LS-Peter Hamon)	26,299
154	(Waukesha Co. LS-Kathy Gosz)	28,139
156	(Winnefox LS-Gloria Hoegh)	33,610
85-160	Literacy: the wave of the future (Dept. of H&SS, Div. of Corrections, Oakhill Corr. Inst.-Marianne Scheele)	18,000
162	Development of library info. network system (Dept. of H&SS, Div. of Care & Treatment Facilities-Vibeke Hill)	39,700
164	Reading enrichment (Dept. of H&SS, WI Resource Center-Colleen Olmsted)	5,000
166	Library enrichment project for camps Gordon and Flambeau (Northwest WI LS-Joan Airoldi)	6,175
168	Large-type library books: short-run production (WI School for the Visually Handicapped-Gerald Atkins)	10,802
180	After-school library programs for latchkey children (Madison PL-Barbara Dimick)	9,310
182	Improved online access (Milwaukee PL-Don Sager)	8,090

Project Number	Project Title (Applicant-Project Administrator)	Amount
Title III		
85-300	Multitype resource sharing (Indianhead LS-Nancy Hunt)	28,060
302	Document delivery (Nicolet LS-Ron Gorsegner)	7,928
304	Delivery service and multitype interloan (South Central LS-Bob Blitzke)	41,949
306	Area resource sharing demonstration (Winding Rivers LS-Jim White)	36,758
	—Conversion of library records—	
85-320	(Colfax Public Schools-Patricia Wassinl)	5,431
322	(Door Co. Libraries Project-James Stetina)	17,316
324	(Indianhead LS-Sandra Robbers)	2,955
326	(Madison Metropolitan School District-Eliza Dresang)	17,671
328	(Mineral Point School District-William Dagnon)	6,051
330	(Neenah Joint School District-Mel Selle)	4,049
332	(New London School District-Carol Diehl)	9,550
334	(Nicolet LS/NEWIL-Mary Schmidt)	33,000
336	(Oshkosh Area School District- Ray Schroeder)	2,250
338	(Reedsburg School District-Neah Lohr)	15,930
340	(Stoughton Area School District-Carole Roslak)	6,426
342	(Waterloo School District-Donna Moll)	7,190
344	(Watertown Unified School District-Carolyn Stoner)	8,385
346	(Wauzeka Public Schools-Susan Polashek)	5,058
350	(DPI/DLS Bureau for Library Development, Operations-Larry Nix)	45,980
352	(Gateway Technical Institute-Gerald Perona)	2,340
354	(Madison Area Technical College-Jan Jeffcott)	4,986
356	(UW-River Falls-Harriet Barry)	4,301
358	(Wisconsin State Law Library-Marcia Koslov)	8,500

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